

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES
AND
BASKATCHEWAN REVIEW
PUBLISHED BY

SPINK & MAVEETY

W. A. SPIKE. J. D. MAVEETY
AT THEIR OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, N. W. T.

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No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Advertisements without instructions will be inserted until forbid.

All letters to be addressed to the Proprietors.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES

- St. Mary's.**
11 a. m.—His Lordship, the Bishop of Sask.
7 p. m.—Mr. R. Hillen.
The Mission Chapel.
11 a. m.—The Rev. A. W. Wright.
7 p. m.—His Lordship, the Bishop of Sask.
St. Catherine's.
10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.—Rev. K. Matheson.
St. Paul's.
11 a. m. and 3 p. m.—The Rev. Canon Flett.
St. Andrew's.
10:30 a. m.—The Rev. J. F. Prichard.
St. James'.
10:30 a. m.—The Rev. Principal Flett.
6:30 p. m.—The Rev. J. F. Prichard.
Gooschen.
3 p. m.—The Rev. A. W. Wright.
St. John's.
3 p. m.—The Rev. J. F. Prichard.
St. Paul's (Presbyterian).
11 a. m. and 7 p. m.—Rev. Mr. McWilliam.
Catholic, Presbyterian.
3 p. m.—The Rev. R. G. Sinclair.
C. M. Church, Red Deer Hill.
10:30 a. m.—The Rev. Caleb Parker.
C. Methodist Church, Gooschen.
7 p. m.—The Rev. Caleb Parker.
C. Methodist Church, Mission.
3 p. m.—The Rev. Caleb Parker.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1884.

SECTARIANISM.

Experience is daily furnishing fresh though unnecessary proofs of the fatality of expecting that men in general will govern their conduct by any standard, intellectual, moral or christian, when it opposes the furtherance of schemes for their own grasping greedy ends or for the undue inflation of their all absorbing self importance. It is none the less amazing to find men who are aspires to be the leaders of their fellow creatures in matters spiritual or political in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, deliberately for their own selfish ends, setting to fan into a flame, the always living, although sometimes smothered, embers of sectarian feeling. It would be no doubt a chimerical and euphoric hope, that men would enter upon this great inheritance—the North West Territories—taking as their point of a fresh departure, the accumulated results of the experience of the world's history, sufficiently to act upon the ethical standard of aiming at the greatest good to the greatest number, or the essential doctrine of christianity to love our neighbors as ourselves, but we cannot understand the nature of those men, who professing superiority, are introducing the element of sectarian discord at the incipency of our history. Of the several instances of this most pernicious conduct at present painfully conspicuous, we now concern our selves with one, viz: the demand made by Riel—whether an unassisted emanation of his own myopic intelligence, or the reflected immoral covetousness of some other individuality we know not—on behalf of the French half-breeds for a grant of at least \$1,000, for the maintenance of an institution to be conducted by the nuns in each half-breed settlement. In getting them the same treatment as their brethren received in Manitoba would heartily co-operate, but we are unhesitatingly condemn the strong sectarian character, disclosed in this. That the sectarian flavor has been deliberately imparted

is obvious from the fact that the demand is in addition to one for schools, hospitals and such like institutions (whatever that may mean). The idea entertained by many that this is part of a good deal thrown in the belief of the advisability of leaving ample margin for reduction on the whole demands, seems to be precluded by the fact of its being deemed worthy of a separate clause containing nothing else. As far as we can judge we should say that this has either been prompted by those who, while anxious to keep in the background, yet hope to reap the profit if it succeeds, or else has been suggested by the witness of Riel's own mind, as a likely means of exciting sympathy with the movement among the Roman Catholic supporters of the Government in the east. Whatever the intention or whosoever the idea originated, it has very considerably succeeded in killing out the sympathy of the general public, and is just another instance of how greed and cunning will overwhelm themselves. People who formerly from an abstract sense of justice or love of fair play, would willingly have aided the half-breeds in the Territories to equal justice with those in Manitoba, are disgusted at the outset by the complexion of this one. It is naturally asked why any special grant should be made by the state to a denomination which so far from being distinctly national is in the Territories numerically a weak one. Surely the whole tendency of the age is against anything of this character. Is the recent disestablishment of the church in Ireland, or the certainly, if gradually, coming fate of a state church in England, or if the French prefer an example from their own mother country, the attitude of the state to the church in France insufficient to teach them a lesson. Again, why are the half-breeds of other denominations to be left out in the cold? Should the movement of the rituals at present fast over-running a neighboring diocese, spread to our own and religious sisterhood following in the wake of these English Church priests—why should they not receive support? Apart from its sectarian aspect we object to the demand because our great love for the sex and knowledge of the probable requirements of the country for long enough—would lead us to suggest that when enough of ladies to teach in schools and minister in hospitals have been provided, any surplus funds should be devoted to the importation of these who remember the divine injunction "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth," addressed to the survivors of the flood as they stepped forth from the ark.

THE FLOGGING OUTRAGE.

From the commotion which recently occurred in Winnipeg over the disgraceful and disgusting outrage committed on a prisoner for doing that which most men would have considered him a fool for having left undone—the opportunity being furnished by the carelessness of his guards—and for which they would have been the suitable recipients of any punishment judged necessary under the circumstances—there is a good deal of comfort to be derived. It must be a matter of sincere delight to those who take pride in the possession of Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins to find that whenever the opportunity occurs, our countrymen can be depended upon to make use of every lawful means, to express their abhorrence of any injustice or attempted interference with the liberty or right of the subjects, even should some of them, as in the case in point, be by

the fault of the individual held in lawful abeyance. It should furthermore be a matter for sincere rejoicing to find the press doing their duty to the public in fully ventilating a matter which we may easily believe they would have hushed up as utterly discredit to their city could their consciences have approved such a course. One more ground of pride and pleasure is to be found in the conduct of the people, who justly angered as they were, did not lower the dignity of their expression of opinion, by one single lawless act. In the presence of so much that may justly be regarded as a matter for congratulation it is unpleasant to find something of an entirely opposite character, we mean the calling out by the authorities of a military force upon the occasion. It may be that a consciousness of the abominable nature of the provocation may have induced the expectation of really violent proceedings on the part of the people, but even under this aspect, it is difficult to see how the shedding of the blood of justly and righteously incensed people, in defence of the instigators, could be justified. The law we take it is the will of the people put into force for the benefit of themselves as a whole, and there are occasions, although rare ones, upon which the people are justified in temporarily superseding the ordinary machinery and taking it into their own hands. Even those who will not admit this much, cannot deny the right of the people to express in the most marked way they can command their opinion upon any subject. Under these circumstances to call out a military force and parade before free citizens a show of bayonet rule is an outrage that cannot be too severely condemned. It is hardly necessary to characterize such conduct as utterly foreign to the spirit of our constitution, and the authorities may be very thankful that the people had too much self respect, in addition to the coolness which comes from a feeling of perfect security with regard to their constitutional rights to accept what certainly looked very like a challenge. Perhaps those responsible for the appearance of the military on this occasion may have heard of the Porteus riots. It may be well to refresh their memories by recalling the fact that the military had on that occasion been ordered out by the lawful civil authority, assaulted with stones by the public before Capt. Porteus gave the fatal order to fire, that he was described in the information laid against him as the person on whom the magistrates chiefly relied in all emergencies, but that for all that he was found guilty of murder by a jury of his countrymen, condemned to death by the High Court of Justiciary of Scotland, and although resented by the Crown, lynched by the people. Agitation, by means of public gatherings and processions, have in the present century repealed the corn laws, carried all the great reforms, and never since the affair of Peterior have the military been used against the English people. Even when the wildest furies were rife about the movements of the Chartist gathering in London in 1848, the military although prepared to act on emergency were kept carefully out of sight. The presence of an armed semi-military force brought down to Prince Albert a year ago to prelude and settle a dispute concerning private property and breach of contract makes us feel very sympathetic. The public although very potent will not stand much of this sort of thing; and it will be well for the Government to impress upon their subordinates that it may happen once too often, and that then the people through their press and juries will be the judges.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified that the undersigned committee have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor for the erection of The St. Andrew's Protestant Public School District.

within the following limits, that is to say:—

Commencing at the waters edge of the said Saskatchewan River on the west side of the said road adjacent to river lots 45 and 46, in township 46, range 26, west of the 2nd Principal Meridian to the township line between townships 45 and 47 in the said range 26, thence along said line to the north west limit of township 45 in range 26, thence south along the township line between townships 45 and 46 in the said range 26 west of the 2nd Principal Meridian to the township line between townships 45 and 46 in range 26 west of the 2nd Principal Meridian, thence east along said township line to the waters edge of the said South Saskatchewan River, thence easterly along the said waters edge to the place of beginning.

And hereby call for a vote of the school electors within these limits to decide whether such petition shall be granted or not, to be given on the

Twentieth day of December, 1884,

at the St. Andrew's School House, within the district.

Votes will be received from nine o'clock a.m. until four o'clock p.m. The qualification of voters is expressed in the following words, which persons desiring to vote must take if required:—You do solemnly swear that your name is mentioned in the name given by the proposed voters; that you are the owner or tenant of the land of the value of one hundred dollars or, if a tenant of the yearly value of twenty dollars; that it is situated within the limits of the proposed school district; that you are of the full age of twenty-one years; that you are not an alien or unfriended Indian; that you have not received any current reward, and have no hope or expectation of receiving any such reward, for voting at this time and place.

CHAS. ADAMS, Returning Officer.
WILLIAM CROMARTIE, [School Committee]
RICHARD PICHARD, [Committee]

AVIS PUBLIC.

Est par les presentes donne que le comite scolaire a demande par petition au Lieutenant-Gouverneur l'erection d'un "District Scolaire Protestant et Public de l'Anbre."

dont les limites seront comme suit:—

Qui sera borne a l'Ouest par le township 46, range 27, a l'Est du 2nd Meridien Principal, au sud par le township 47, range 26, a l'Est par le township 46, range 27, au sud par le township 47, range 26.

Le comite scolaire recevra les suffrages des electeurs de ce district le

Vingtieme jour de Decembre, 1884,

a la Maison d'ecole de St. Andre.

Pour savoir si elle petition au Lieutenant-Gouverneur l'erection d'un "District Scolaire Protestant et Public de l'Anbre," vous devez donner de neuf heures du matin a quatre heures du soir, le 20eme Decembre, 1884, votre vote. Le comite scolaire recevra les suffrages des electeurs de ce district le

Vingtieme jour de Decembre, 1884,

a la Maison d'ecole de St. Andre.

Vous jurez solennellement que votre nom est inscrit sur le registre des proprietaires ou des occupants d'un terrain d'une valeur de cent dollars ou, si vous n'etes pas proprietaire ou occupant d'un terrain, que vous avez paye au moins une annuite de vingt dollars, et que vous n'avez pas recu de salaire pour avoir servi dans une armee ou une marine, et que vous n'avez pas recu de salaire pour avoir servi dans une armee ou une marine, et que vous n'avez pas recu de salaire pour avoir servi dans une armee ou une marine.

CHAS. ADAMS, Officier Rapporteur.

WILLIAM CROMARTIE, [Comite]

RICHARD PICHARD, [Comite]

STRAYED.

Strayed on to my premises about the middle of June,

TWO SPRING CALVES,

Red, one heifer and one bull. Owner will please prove property, pay expenses and take them away.

WILLIAM HODGSON,

Water Mill.

W. M. GUNN, M.A.

Magistrate, Notary Public, Conveyancer

Res. Sask.

Loans bought and sold. Money invested

Local Agents for W. J. Fenton & Co. Real Estate Agents. Hamilton, Ont.

PRINCE ALBERT

SHANNON & McLEOD

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Boots & Shoes,

Rubbers, Etc.

Customs work a specialty.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

N. B.—All parties who have not paid their accounts, will please do so at once and save further trouble and expense.

SHANNON & McLEOD.

FOUND.

Owner wanted for a small dun or mouse colored pony, which came on the premises of the subscriber about ten days ago with six other strange horses.

If not claimed within thirty days from the date hereof, the animal will be sold to pay expenses.

R. J. MOLLOY.

Clark's Crossing, Oct. 20, 1884.

O. E. HUGHES

& CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

LARGE CONSIGNMENT

OF

Groceries,

Gents

AND

Youths

Clothing.

ALSO A LARGE SUPPLY OF

PRINCE ALBERT

Planing Mills and

Sash and Door Factory

ONE, HEBERT AND MAVEETY STS.

Sash, Doors, Frames, Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

all others Furnishings made to

on the shortest notice.

GOODFELLOW BROS. - PROP'.

Prince Albert, N. W. T.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Chas. E. Page.

NEW STUDIO

EAST END.

PETER SMITH,

Baker and Confectioner.

All kinds of Food Cakes Made to Order

The Best Bread West of Winnipeg.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

The Dominion Organ and Piano Co.

Have the largest and most complete factory in the

Province—10011.

Richard Rogers, 10011, is my Father in the World.

Medal and Diploma at Centennial, 1876.

Medal and Diploma at Sydney, Australia, 1877.

Medal and Diploma at Philadelphia, 1876.

Medal and Diploma at London, 1873.

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